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So again, Mr. Speaker, I am thankful for the opportunity to observe the June 4 massacre in China.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. OSBORNE). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PAUL) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. PAUL addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

JUNE 13 HEARING ON FILIPINO WORLD WAR II VETERANS' BENEFITS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. FILNER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I want to remind the Members of this House that on Thursday, June 13, at 3 p.m. in the afternoon, there will be a hearing before the Subcommittee on Health of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, conducted by the honorable gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MORAN), who happens to be in the room tonight, who is the chairman of that subcommittee, on the issue of health care for Filipino World War II veterans within the Department of Veterans Affairs.

This is not a normal hearing, Mr. Speaker, but it is the culmination of almost 60 years, 60 years, of a struggle for justice and honor. During World War II, the brave Filipino soldiers were drafted into our Armed Forces by President Franklin Roosevelt. After being called into service, the soldiers served side by side with forces from the United States mainland, exhibited great courage at the epic battles of Bataan and Corregidor, and were instrumental in contributing to the successful outcome of the war. They held up the Japanese advance far beyond their calendar so we were able to prepare and harass the Japanese with guerrilla warfare during the whole time of the Japanese occupation. And what did we do after we won the war in the Pacific and in Europe? We unceremoniously deprived these soldiers of the veterans' benefits due them by the Congressional Rescissions Act passed in 1946.

Whereas there was almost a quarter of a million soldiers involved in that war from the Philippines, today there are only 60,000 who are still alive. Their last wish, Mr. Speaker, is to have the honor and dignity of being recognized by the United States as a veteran of World War II.

At this hearing on Thursday, June 13, literally a living American history will be presented to the American public. We will have testimony, both oral and written, from Filipino World War II veterans, some of whom are survivors of the infamous Death March of Bataan. We will hear testimony from Filipino veterans' organizations and from veterans' service organizations, like the American Legion, the Vietnam

Veterans of America, and the Disabled American Veterans. The ambassador from the Philippines, the Honorable Albert Del Rosario, will be a witness, as will several Members of Congress from both sides of the aisle.

A special guest witness will be Lou Diamond Phillips, born in the Philippines, and an international star, with roles in movies, television and theater. Phillips is most well-known for his role in "La Bamba," for which he received great critical acclaim. He has also starred in "Stand and Deliver," "Young Guns," and "Courage Under Fire." We welcome him and all the others who will be testifying to the need to provide Filipino World War II veterans with the recognition that is their due.

Mr. Speaker, let us recognize the bravery and gallantry of Filipino veterans. Let us give them equity, because their bravery helped us win World War II.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman of the Subcommittee on Health of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MORAN), for having this hearing, and I invite all the Members of this House to attend the historic June 13 meeting.

FORT HAYS STATE UNIVERSITY CELEBRATES CENTENNIAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MORAN of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, first of all, I commend the gentleman from California (Mr. FILNER) for his long-term commitment and his firm dedication to the recognition of the veterans of the Philippines and look forward to that June 13 hearing in which we hope to address the issues that the gentleman from California has fought to have addressed in this Congress.

Mr. Speaker, tonight we are approaching a significant event in the history of my State and in my hometown community. Later this month, Fort Hays State University, located in Hays, Kansas, will celebrate its centennial. I wish to recognize this milestone and honor those who have contributed to the university's success over the past century.

One hundred years ago, 34 students and two faculty members gathered on the grounds of an abandoned military post to undertake an endeavor that would have consequences for generations to come. Unaware of the historical significance of their meeting, or the thousands of students that would follow in their footsteps, these early Kansans met to form the first class of what today is known as Fort Hays State University.

Years before this first class met, industrious Kansans committed themselves to the idea of transforming the former frontier fort into an educational institution. This required the

passage of legislation, which was introduced by the Kansas congressional delegation and signed into law by President William McKinley, which then transferred the ownership of the former military post to the State of Kansas and paved the way for the birth of this university.

From these simple beginnings, the university has flourished, growing to 6,000 students and 300 faculty members. Today, students learn and live in a technology-rich environment that retains a heritage of close and collegial relationships. They come to the university for a multitude of reasons, but none more compelling than the university's reputation for academic excellence and a caring faculty and staff.

Throughout the university's history, students and faculty have distinguished themselves through academic achievement. This year, students claimed national championships in debate and financial planning competitions. The university is also home to one of the most successful intercollegiate athletic programs of any school its size, boasting numerous all-American athletes and national championships.

Culturally, Fort Hays State University serves the region by offering an array of fine and performing arts and is home to the nationally renowned Sternberg Museum of Natural History.

For the past century, graduates have served the needs of Kansas, as well as influenced the Nation and the world through significant achievements, compassion, and dedication. The university has improved the lives of many by enlightening minds, serving, in the words of former University President Rarick, as a lighthouse to the people of the Great Plains.

As Fort Hays State University begins its second hundred years, I am confident that it will continue to produce graduates who, like its founders, will help society achieve its best in Kansas and beyond. Congratulations, Fort Hays State University.

TRADING AWAY OUR FUTURE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) is recognized for five minutes.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to highlight the flaws in the Bush administration's trade policy, a plan to trade away even more of America's jobs, our national security, and even our sovereignty.

Word came today that the administration will once again try to bring back to this House an irresponsible fast track bill and seek its passage. This proposal obviously is not the road to a prosperous future for working families in our country, because throughout our country we see the fruits of NAFTA: Closed factories, a jobless recovery, and downward pressure on wages.

From Iowa to New Hampshire to the Carolinas and everywhere in between,

NAFTA has killed thousands of jobs and left working families without hope. For a multinational corporation with the ability to move production to low-wage countries like Mexico and China, NAFTA and fast track are made to order. For a textile worker in the Carolinas, a farmer in Florida or California, or an auto worker in the Great Lakes, NAFTA and fast track can spell disaster.

NAFTA passed almost eight years ago. Ask any American worker standing in an unemployment line, "How has NAFTA affected you?" It has been almost two years since Congress passed permanent normal trade relations with China. Ask any American worker standing in an unemployment line, "How has trade with China affected you?" The answer to both questions is the same: More layoffs, more factory shutdowns, and more plants being moved to China and Mexico.

If the fast track conference bill passes the House, President Bush will push Congress to pass a whole new NAFTA: NAFTA for the Americas. Basically this would mean a free trade region encompassing 34 nations in our hemisphere. To the produce-producing States like Florida and California, instead of just Mexico they will have to face an onslaught from more countries, 31 to be exact, with low wages and no environmental regulations. To our beef producers, imagine beef from Argentina imported tariff-free. Grains, citrus fruits, cut flowers, and just about every other good available in the world will be flooding our markets tariff-free.

The Founding Fathers gave Congress the power to regulate all international commerce. It is right in our Constitution. Some of our colleagues on the other side of the aisle may not know this, or worse, may not care. Our constituents did not send us here to sign over our constitutional duties to the executive branch. That is not why we were elected. They elected us to represent their interests, not only those of multinational corporations hoping to report another penny or two on their quarterly profits at the expense of America's workers.

Pick up a paper in just about any city on any given day and the report reads, "IBM to Cut 1,500 Jobs in Microelectronics Unit." Or how about this one: "Hewlett Packard CEO Carly Fiorina Sees 15,000 Job Cuts," or "Williamson-Dickie Becomes Latest Textile Employer to Close Factory." How will America defend herself without any manufacturing infrastructure? Do you really believe we should import the goods from China, Pakistan or Indonesia as substitutes for our own?

The other body fiercely debated something called Chapter 11 of the NAFTA agreement as it considered its bill. That little clause would allow a corporation from another country to sue a city, a State, or even the United States Government in an attempt to undermine our environmental, food safety, and consumer protection laws.

Take the case of a Canadian company that recently sued the State of California over a State environmental law. California banned MTBE because it was contaminating groundwater. Federalism at work; right? Not under NAFTA. Using chapter 11, the Canadian company sued the State. Not in court, but before a secret NAFTA tribunal, claiming the law was trade-restrictive.

If we cannot protect our own health and safety, we give our rights to multinational corporations. What kind of sovereignty is that? It is ridiculous that the Bush administration wants to give more power to just a few foreign companies and ignore our local communities. What kind of a trade policy is it that leads to more unemployment, more pollution, and a deterioration of our constitutional rights of sovereignty?

I would ask my colleagues to say no to more fast tracks, say no to NAFTA for the Americas, say yes to a future for working families and jobs in our own communities.

PUBLICATION OF THE RULES OF THE PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE—107TH CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. Goss) is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 2(a)(2) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, I hereby submit the rules of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence for the 107th Congress for publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

1. SUBCOMMITTEES

- (a) Generally.
 - (1) Creation of subcommittees shall be by majority vote of the Committee.
 - (2) Subcommittees shall deal with such legislation and oversight of programs and policies as the Committee may direct.
 - (3) Subcommittees shall be governed by these rules.

For purposes of these rules, any reference herein to the "Committee" shall be interpreted to include subcommittees and the working group, unless otherwise specifically provided.

(b) Establishment of Subcommittees.

The Committee establishes the following subcommittees:

- (1) Subcommittee on Human intelligence, Analysis, and Counterintelligence;
- (2) Subcommittee on Technical and Tactical Intelligence;
- (3) Subcommittee on Intelligence Policy and National Security; and,
- (4) Subcommittee on Terrorism and Homeland Security.

For purposes of these rules, any reference herein to the "Committee" shall be interpreted to include subcommittees, unless otherwise specifically provided.

(d) Subcommittee Membership.

(1) Generally. Each Member of the Committee may be assigned to at least one of the four subcommittees.

(2) Ex Officio Membership. In the event that the Chairman and Ranking Minority

Member of the full Committee do not choose to sit as regular voting members of one or more of the subcommittees, each is authorized to sit as an ex officio Member of the subcommittees and participate in the work of the subcommittees. When sitting *ex officio*, however, they—

(A) shall not have a vote in the subcommittees; and

(B) shall not be counted for purposes of determining a quorum.

2. MEETING DAY

(a) Regular Meeting Day for the Full Committee.

(1) Generally. The regular meeting day of the Committee for the transaction of Committee business shall be the first Wednesday of each month, unless otherwise directed by the Chairman.

(2) Notice Required. Such regular business meetings shall not occur, unless Members are provided reasonable notice under these rules.

(b) Regular Meeting Day for Subcommittees.

There is no regular meeting day for subcommittees.

3. NOTICE OF MEETINGS

(a) Generally.

In the case of any meeting of the Committee, the Chief Clerk of the Committee shall provide reasonable notice to every Member of the Committee. Such notice shall provide the time and place of the meeting.

(b) Definition.

For purposes of this rule, "reasonable notice" means:

- (1) written notification;
- (2) delivered by facsimile transmission or regular mail, which is

(A) delivered no less than 24 hours prior to the event for which notice is being given, if the event is to be held in Washington, DC; or

(B) delivered no less than 48 hours prior to the event for which notice is being given, if the event is to be held outside Washington, DC.

(C) Exception.

In extraordinary circumstances only, the Chairman may, after consulting with the Ranking Minority Member, call a meeting of the Committee without providing notice, as defined in subparagraph (b), to Members of the Committee.

4. PREPARATIONS FOR COMMITTEE MEETINGS

(a) Generally.

Designated Committee Staff, as directed by the Chairman, shall brief Members of the Committee at a time sufficiently prior to any Committee meeting in order to:

- (1) assist Committee Members in preparation for such meeting; and
- (2) determine which matters Members wish considered during any meeting.

(b) Briefing Materials.

(1) Such a briefing shall, at the request of a Member, include a list of all pertinent papers, and such other materials, that have been obtained by the Committee that bear on matters to be considered at the meeting; and

(2) The staff director shall also recommend to the Chairman any testimony, papers, or other materials to be presented to the Committee at any meeting of the Committee.

5. OPEN MEETINGS

(a) Generally.

Pursuant to Rule XI of the House, but subject to the limitations of subsection (b), Committee meetings held for the transaction of business, and Committee hearings, shall be open to the public.

(b) Exceptions.

Any meeting or portion thereof, for the transaction of business, including the markup of legislation, or any hearing or portion thereof, shall be closed to the public, if: